District Appropriation Bill.

THE MEASURE AS FINALLY PASSED

Changes Provided For in the Various Departments.

THE CHARITIES SCHEDULE

The last appropriation bill signed by the President vesterday was that providing for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year. Many changes have been made in that measure since it was passed by both houses. The conference committee worked on 201 amendments, and only by the most careful scrutiny of the bill from day to day as it passed through the various stages of agreement and disagreement, could its real provisions be ascertained. The Star prints today a synopsis of the bill as it became a law for the information of these who were unable to keep track of the many changes and

Changes in the Executive Offices. Minor changes are made in the executive offices, including an increase of the force of assistant inspectors of plumbing from four to five. The accounting officers of the treasury are directed to credit the accounts of ex-boards of Commissioners with disbursements not exceeding \$9,713.50 heretofore suspended. A deputy collector is added to the force of the collector's office at a salary of \$1,800, with the provision that he shall perform the duties assigned that he shall perform the duties assigned by the collector and shall give a bond, but that the collector shall be in all re-spects responsible to the United States and to the District and to individuals. A change is made in the method of paying for the expense of cleaning markets, there being a lump sum of \$1,200 appropriated instead of so much per market. It is required that all fees and other forms of income derived from the markets shall be paid to the collector of taxes, and no person employed by the District in or about the markets shall receive any fees or compensation in addition to the salarles

provided by law.

A new office is created called the special assessment office, with one clerk at \$1,700, seven at \$1,200 and two at \$000. The street sweeping office is placed upon a new salary basis, with a superintendent at \$1.800, an assistant at \$1,600, a clerk at \$800, a chief inspector at \$1,200, three inspectors at \$1,200, ten at \$1,100, three at \$600, a foreman at \$000 and a messenger at \$600. The surveyor of the District is authorized to employ excitation to the authorized to employ assistants to the extent of \$5,200.

As a new departure it is provided that the whole cost of maintaining the laboratory and office of the inspector of gas and meters shall be paid by the Washington Gas Light Company. It is further provided that the recorder of deeds shall make no charge for reporting to the District assessor for entry upon the tay books. trict assessor for entry upon the tax books all transfers of real estate, as required

Unexpended Garbage Balance.

The unexpended balance of the garbage appropriation remaining on hand at the end of this fiscal year is to become available for the next fiscal year. The rent of the District offices is fixed at \$9,000.

No appropriations were made to any large amount for street extension. The only direct reference to the highway act was the appropriation of \$10,000, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District, for the payment of the expenses for completing the plans in conformity

The appropriation of \$26,681.09 was made for the payment of the owners of the lots on the river front that was decided to be the property of the United States as having been included within the limits of the Potemac river improvement.

Street Improvement. The following appropriations were made

For assessment and permit work, \$40,000; for the improvement of streets and avenues in Georgetown, \$13,500; in the northwest section, \$15,000; in the southwest, \$22,500; in the southeast, \$34,500; in the northeast, \$4,500; making a total for street improvement of \$150,000.

Specific street improvements were pro-vided for thus: \$6,000 for paving Florida avenue on the south side from Connecticut avenue to 18th street; \$7,500 for paving P street northeast, from North Capitol street to Florida avenue.

The maximum price for asphalt pave-ment was fixed at \$1.80 square yard, except for unusually heavy pavement, where \$2 will be paid. For grading streets, alleys and roads, \$6,000, to be used in the purchase of implements for the work done by the inmates of the Washington Asylum. For the repair of pavements the sum of \$150,000 is given, and for the condemnation of streets, roads and alleys, \$1,000.

For Sewers.

Under the head of sewers the following items appear: \$50,000 for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins; \$25,000 for replacing obstructed sewers; \$75,000 for main and pipe sewers; \$75,000 for suburban sewers; \$25,000 for the 15th street and F street portion of the F street and Easby's Point intercepting sewer, for which a contract is authorized not to exceed \$87,000; \$1,000 for sewer in 15th street extended between Columbia road and Kenesaw avenue, and the Commissioners may lay a water main be-tween those points if found necessary. \$0,-000 for the Rock creek and B street intercepting sewer; \$17,000 for the completion of the Eckirgton valley sewer, to be made immediately available; \$42,000 for the completion of the Brookland sewer; \$1,000 for completion of the Kenesaw avenue sewer; \$1,000 for condemning rights of way for sewers; \$1,000 for automatic flushing tanks. For the current work of repairing streets, avenues and alleys \$10,000 is given, to be available for repairing the pavements of available for repairing the pavements of street railways when necessary, the amount thus expended to be collected from the company. It is provided that the 5th section of the act of August 2, relating to the reciprocal trackage arrangement by the Metropolitan and other railroad companies, shall be amended by adding paragraphs providing that any suburban railroad company in the that any suburban railroad company in the District connecting with any urban road may have a reasonable number of trail cars drawn over the urban road, the schedule and number of cars to be drawn and compensation therefore pensation therefor to be settled by the companies, or, in the event of dispute, by the Supreme Court of the District. The urban road, however, shall not collect fares except from such passengers as board the cars upon its own line. This provision is not to affect existing rights acquired by contract or under any order of court.

County Roads. For repairing county roads \$40,000 ; given, with the provision that this shall be available for all county roads except such as are rendered useless by the opening or improving of new highways established under the act of March 2, 1893.

For the construction of county roads sums are given as follows: \$10,000 for gracing and regulating Sherman avenue, Roanoke and Irving streets, provided that from this appropriation the buildings and fences on the Garfield Hospital ground and other premises abutting on Sherman avenue between Grant and Princeton streets shall be removed but nothing aball the shall be removed, but nothing shall be expended on Sherman avenue until the own-ers of the property shall dedicate enough ground to widen that avenue to conform to the highway extension plan; \$75,000 for the removal of the brick building at the northeast correr of the Garfield Hospital grounds and constructing another building on those grounds to take its place; \$5,000 for continuing the improvement of Columbia road lith street extended, Prospect, Crescent, Superior, Erie and Central streets and Meridian and Ontario avenues on Meridian Hill; \$10,000 for grading Massachusetts avenue exterded; \$9,000 for grading and graveling Albemarle street and opening it to the Grant road; \$5,000 for grading Illinois

FOR LOCAL EXPENSES

sion of 37th street between Back street
and Tenleytown road; \$10,000 for improving
Connecticut avenue extended beyond Rock
creek; \$5,000 for continuing the macadamizing the road from the Broad Branch
road to the Chevy Chase Circle, and the
Commissioners are authorized to convey to
the original owners are authorized to convey to the original owners any portion of that road upon receiving an equivalent in conformity with the new plan of highways; \$17,000 for grading and regulating Yale, Bismarck, Princeton, Harvard and Columbia streets between 7th and 14th streets, making the total appropriation for county

The Commissioners are required to examine into the proposed extension of Connecticut avenue from Florida avenue to the District line, and report to Congress at the next session the comparative advantages and disadvantages and cost of opening the avenue on a straight line, instead of on a deflected line, such as has been heretofore adopted, and is now on file; and they are directed to issue no building permits on the ground that will be covered by either ex-

For street cleaning the appropriation is \$130,500, and for cleaning snow and ice from the crosswalks and gutters, \$1,000; \$20,000 are given for the parking commis-

Public Lighting.

For public gas lighting the appropriation s \$150,000, and it is provided that no more than \$20 per annum per lamp shall be paid for the service. All the lamps shall burn every night on the average from forty-five minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise. Before any expenditures are made from this appropriation the gas companies shall equip each street lamp with a self-regulating burner and tip adjusted to secure a consumption of five cubic eet an hour. For electric arc lighting in the streets

For electric arc lighting in the streets the appropriation is \$50,000, and not more than thirty cents per night shall be paid for each arc lamp burning throughout the same period as the gas lamps, and operated wholly by means of underground wires. Each arc light shall be of not less than 1,000 candle power. The Commissioners are allowed, under such restrictions as they may prescribe, to authorize any existing electric light company having overhead wires to maintain and use its existhead wires to maintain and use its exist ing poles and wires for eight months, and no longer, west of Rock creek, in places outside of the existing fire limits of the District and the city; and such overhead wire system may be extended west of Rock creek and outside of the fire limits, to continue only for eight months. At the end of that time all right or authority conferred by the paragraph ceases. The Commissioners may also authorize any existing electric light company to construct isting electric light company to construct conduits for the reception of existing overhead wires in Georgetown, and to extend them by an aggregate of not more than a mile and one-quarter. And the United States Electric Lighting Company may ex-tend its conduits and wires east of Rock Creek within the fire limits to Mt. Pleas-ant, and Washington and Columbia Heights, under the regulations of the Com-

For the improvement of the harbor and river front the appropriation is fixed at \$2,600. The sum of \$1,250 is given for repairs to the harbor boat. For the care of the bathing beach \$1,000 is given, and in addition \$4,000 is appropriated for the purpose of adapting the inner basin on the Potomac flats for a public bathing pool. For the care of public scales, \$200; for the are of the public dumps, for filling aban-loned wells and drilling deep wells, \$8,500; or the care of bridges, \$3,500; for construction and repair of bridges, \$10,000. For the general maintenance of the aqueluct, \$20,000; for inserting air valves and blow-offs ir. the 36-inch and 30-inch mains,

Public Schools.

Under the head of public schools, appropriations are made for 1,071 teachers with a provision that in assigning salaries no discrimination shall be made between inale and female teachers employed in the same grade and school and performing a like class of duties. For the rent of small buildings and rooms for school purposes the sum of \$4,176 is given, for the rent of other school buildings and repair shops, \$13,100; for repairs and improvements to ouildings and grounds, \$32,000; for the purchase of tools for the manual training instruction, \$9,000; for fuel, \$35,000; for contingent expenses, \$28,000; for furniture, \$4,000; for text books and school supplies for completing the pians in conformity with that act, and an additional \$10,000 for advertising and court expenses involved in structing the Wallach school, \$22,000; for structing the Wallach school, \$22,000; for ight-room building in the Bertheast, \$39,-000; for reconstruction of the Anthony Bowen school, \$300,000; for new four-room building at Langdon, \$8,000; new two-room building on the line of Connecticut avenue extended, \$8,000; reconstruction of Stevens building, \$6,000; for site and toward the construction of new Western High School, total cost of which is not to exceed \$100,-

A contract is authorized for the construction of an eight-room building at Giesboro, to cost rot more than \$21,000, and the appropriation of \$8,000 for a new fourroom building on the Conduit road of a year ago is extended to the coming fiscal

It is provided that the total cost of the site and the building provided for in the bill shall not exceed the sums appropriated or mentioned. The plans and specifications of each of the buildings provided for in the act, not only for schools, but for other purposes, shall be prepared by the inspector of buildings, and shall be approved by the architect of the Capitol and the District Commissioners. \$1,000 is given for the purchase of national flags, one to be flown on each public school house in the District during school heurs.

The Police Department.

Under the head of the police and police department the organization is fixed at one major and superintendent, one captain, three lieutenants, at \$1,500; nine lieutenants, at \$1,320; thirty-one sergeants, at \$1,140; 286 privates, at \$900; 194 privates, at \$1,080; twenty stationkeepers, at \$720, &c.; making a total appropriation for the police force of \$576,940, with the provision that the Commissioners are directed to deposit with the treasurer of the United States out of receipts from fines in the Police Court a sufficient amount to meet any deficiency in the police fund or firemen's relief fund. Each member of the police force is granted twenty days' leave with pay.

The appropriation for miscellaneous ex-

penses in the police department is fixed at \$19,500. Other items follow: For extending the patrol system, \$3,500; for a light ambulance, \$350; for repairs to stations, \$2,000; for rent of substation at Anacostic. \$200; for fuel, \$2,200.

The Fire Department.

Under the head of the fire department the organization is fixed as follows: Chief engineer, \$2,000; fire marshal, \$1,000; 'clerk, \$000; two assistant chiefs, at \$1,200 each; fifteen foremen, at \$1,000; ten engineers, at \$1,000; ten firemen, at \$840; four tillermen, at \$840; sixteen hostlers, at \$840; 101 privates, at \$800; eight watchmen, at \$600; in all, \$142,100. It is provided that the Commissioners shall deduct \$1 a month from the pay of each fireman for a relief from the pay of each lireman for a relief fund, to be invested in bonds and to be used for the relief of any fireman who, after a year's service, shall, in line of duty, become so permanently disabled as to be discharged, or to care for his widow and children under sixteen in case of death in line of duty. This relief shall not exceed in any one case more than \$50 per month, and \$75 may be allowed from the fund to defray the expenses of the fireman dying in line of duty.

Other items of appropriation for this de-

partment are as follows: Repairs to engine houses, \$3,500; repairs to apparatus, \$3,000; purchase of hose, \$7,000; fuel, \$3,000; purchase of horses, \$6,000; forage, \$8,000; contingent expenses, \$8,000, for house, lot and furniture for new company in the vicinity of North Capitol street and Florida avenue, \$23,000; for new engine, \$4,200; hose carriage, \$900; to exchange old-style straight-frame engine for modern upright, \$3,500; tew engine to be placed in house at Mt. Pleasant, \$4,200; house, lot and furniture in the vicinity of Brightwood for the chem-ical now at Mt. Pleasant, \$15,500.

The Commissioners are directed to report to Congress at the next session what charges are made in the District to the public and the government for the use of telephones and the relative charges made telephones and the relative charges made for telephones in other cities operated by underground and overhead wires. There are no changes in the appropria-tions for the telephone and telegraph serv-

The Health Department. Under the health department the following organization is authorized: Health officer, \$2,000; nine inspectors at \$1,200, sanitary inspector, who shall also be a chemist, \$1,500; inspector of live stock and dairy farms, \$1,200; inspector of marine avenue: \$3,000 for grading and graveling Pierce and High streets from Jefferson to Maple, provided that the land necessary to unite these streets be first dedicated; \$3,000 janitor, \$600; poundmaster, \$1,200; laborers, to pay the fees in the case of the exten-

items under the health department are: Rent of stable, \$120; collection of garbage, dead animals and the distribution, \$57,000; enforcement of the act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria, \$5,000; for ambulance for contagious dis-cases, \$50. Under the head of the Police Court the

following items are appropriated: For two judges, at \$3,000 each; two justices of the peace, acting as judges of the Police Court during the absence of said judges, not exceeding \$300 each; clerk, \$2,000; one deputy clerk, \$1,500; two deputy clerks, at \$1,000 each; three bailiffs, at \$3 per day each, \$2,817; one deputy marshal, at \$3 per day, \$039; messenger, \$000; doorkeeper, \$540; engineer, \$000; in all, \$18,196.

For United States marshal's fees, \$1,400; for witness fees, \$7,000, for repairs of Po-lice Court building, \$700; for repairs to Police Court, furniture and repairing same, Police Court, furniture and repairing same, \$200; for rent of property adjoining Police Court building for Police Court and other purposes, \$600; for compensation for jury, \$8,000; in all, \$16,900. For defending suits in the United States Court of Claims, \$2,000; to defray the expenses attending the execution of writs de lunatico inquirendo in cases of indigent insane persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, \$2,000.

Interest and Sinking Fund. For interest and sinking fund on the funded debt, exclusive of water bonds,

\$1,213,947.97 is appropriated. The Commissioners' emergency fund for riot, pestilence, flood, fire, etc., is fixed at \$8,000; the amount for the care and trans-\$5,000; the amount for the care and transportation is fixed at \$45,000; for the care and protection of the court house, \$12,000 is given, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General. The salary of the warden of the jail is fixed at \$1,800, also to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; for maintaining the jail the allowance is \$45,000; for transportating nauners and prisoners to the work house paupers and prisoners to the work house, \$2,500; for the Washington Asylum, \$16. 63; for contingent expenses at the asylum, 163; for contingent expenses at the asylum, \$44,000; for repairs of alms house and work house, \$1,000; for central heating station for the hospital department, \$4,000; for the reform school, \$16,240; for the support of the inmates, \$26,000; for the support of the insane at St. Elizabeth's, \$104,049; for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, \$10,500

The Charities Schedule.

The charities schedule as agreed upon in conference is as follows: For relief of the oor, \$13,000; for temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, \$2,500; for the Women's Christian Association, maintenance, \$4,000; for Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, maintenance, \$15,000; for the hildren's Hospital, maintenance, \$10,000; for the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, District of Columbia, for maintenance, \$8,500; for the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, maintenance, \$6,000; for the Church Orphanage Association of St. John's Parish, maintenance, \$1,800; for the German Orphan Asylum, maintenance, \$1,800; for the German Orphan Asylum, maintenance, \$1,800; for the German Orphan Asylum, maintenance, \$1,800; for the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, maintenance, including repairs, \$0,000; for St. Ann's Infant Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, maintenance, including repairs, \$0,000; for St. Ann's Infant Assolute maintenance. fant Asylum, mainter ance, \$5,400; for Association for Works of Mercy, mainter ance, \$1,800; for House of the Good Shepherd, maintenance, \$2,700; for the St. Rose Industrial School, maintenance, \$4,500; for St. Joseph's Asylum, maintenance, \$1,500; for St. Joseph's Asylum, maintenance, \$1,800; for Young Women's Christian Home, \$1,000; for Hope and Help Misslon, mainterance, \$1,000; for Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, maintenance, \$1,000; for East-ern Dispensary, maintenance, \$1,000; for Washington Home for Incurables, main-tenance, \$2,000; municipal lodging house and wood and stone yard, including rent, \$4,000; for the Columbia Hospital for Wo-\$4,000; for the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, maintenance, \$20,000; for repairs to building, \$5,000; in all, \$25,000. Provided, That no member or members of any board or boards of trustees or directors of any charitable institution, organization or corporation in the District of Columbia, which is supported in whole or in part by appropria perted in whole or in part by appropria-tions made by Congress, shall engage in traffic with said institution, organization or corporation for financial gain, and any member or members of such board of trustees or directors who shall so engage in such traffic si all be deemed now and here-after legally disqualified for service on said Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum-For

subsistence, \$22,500; for salaries, \$16,000; for rent of hospital buildings and grounds, \$4,000; for miscellaneous expenses, \$11,500. Reform school for girls-For salaries, \$4, 125; for necessary items, \$5,500. Industrial Home School-For mainte-nance (including repairs), \$9,900, provided that the board of managers of the industrial Home School, on or before the 30th day of June, 1856, shall transfer said school to the Commissioners of the District of Co-lumbia, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a board of trustees of said school, consisting of nine members, whose terms of office shall be: For the first appointment, three members for one year, three members for two years and three members for three years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of three years, except appointments to fill out unexpired terms. The Loard of trustees so appointed by the Commissioners shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
All designations for employment in said school made by said board of trustees shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and in the event of disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees, the said Commissioners shall make the appointment. All supplies for said school shall be obtained by requisition upon said Commissioners, and all moneys eccived at said school as income thereof from sale of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, to be expended by them for the support of he school, as herein provided. For the board of children's guardians-Administrative expenses, \$4,000; for care of

children, \$23,400. The Investigating Committee. A joint select committee is created, consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to investigate the charities and reformatory institutions of the District and to ascertain all the facts in relation to their means of support and methods of work and to report whether they are effeetive and whether it is practical for the Commissioners to make contracts for the care of the poor and destitute within he limits of a policy declared as follows: "And it is hereby declared to be the pol-icy of the government of the United States to make no appropriation of money or property for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or alding by payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church or religious denomination or any institution or society which is under sec-tarian or ecclesiastical control. And it is hereby enacted that from and after the 30th day of June, 1897, no money appro-priated for charitable purposes in the Disirict of Columbia shall be paid to any church or religious denomination or to any institution or society which is under sec-tarian or ecclesiastical control." The committee is to report at the next session, being authorized to sit during re-

The total appropriation for the District militia is \$27,525, and it is provided that hereafter all leases and contracts involving expenditures on account of the militia shall be made by the District Commilitia shall be dishursed only upon vouchers authorized by the Commissioners, for which they shall be neld strictly accountable.

The Water Department.

The total appropriation for the water lepartment is \$193,493.69, and is to be paid wholly from the revenues of that department. This includes salaries, interest and the expenses of maintenance and extensions. In addition to that amount the sum of \$300,000 of the surplus general revenues of the District remaining July 1, of this year, is transferred to the water fund in full payment of the belance of the principal of the debt incurred for the 48-inch and 14th street mains, and in part of the principal of the debt incurred for increasng the water supply under the act of 1882.

Harold's Compliment. From the Detroit Free Press.

"Harold, our new girl spends all her time talking with agents!" "That comes of her being so good look-

"Well, I cannot afford to have her frit-ter her time like that."
"Then, my dear, why not see those peo-ple yourself."

STUBBORN FIGHT

History of the Conference on the District Bill.

HOW THE TUNNEL ITEM WAS LOST

No Compromise Was the Motto of the House.

HOPE FOR NEXT YEAR

It was announced in the House Wednesday that the District appropriation bill which became a law yesterday carried the largest amount of money appropriated for such a measure for several years. According to a table submitted by Chairman Cannon of the House committee on appropriations in his speech reviewing the session, delivered Wednesday, the estimates for the District submitted at the beginning of the session aggregated \$7,706,405.22. January 30 the appropriations committee reported the bill to the House carrying a total of \$5,417,900.39. April 9 the House passed the till, having increased the appropriation just \$1,000. May 8 the Senate committee on appropriations reported the bill to the Senate carrying \$6,963,598.80. May 19 the bill passed the Senate carrying \$7,285,139,42. Thus there was a difference in the bill as It passed the House and as it passed the Sehate of \$1,866,179.03, the bill then going into conference to adjust this difference. In the conference, as stated by Mr. Grout, the Serate yielded \$1,380,050.34, and the House yielded \$486,122.09, leaving the aggregate of appropriations for the fiscal year of 1896-97, \$5,905,082.48, as against a total in the current appropriation bill of \$5,745,443.25, a net increase in favor of next year of \$159,639.23.

The Last to Be Approved. The District bill this year enjoys the somewhat questionable distinction of having been the last of the regular budgets to receive the presidential approval. This was undoubtedly caused by the unforturate course of the bill during its early stages. It was one of the first to be reported to the House, and the people of the District were congratulating themselves upon the fact, for it is the rule that the early bills fare better than do the later ores, when the emergencies caused by the closing of the session often result in com-promises and trades that are not wholly satisfactory to the beneficiaries under the

As is doubtless well remembered, the District bill reached the House when that District bill reached the House when that body was in a radical attitude toward all sectarian questions, and the charitable schedule of the measure was made the object of attack by certain Representatives, with the result that after being amended in the most extreme manner it was actually defeated on the final vote and recommitted with the instructions to the committee on appropriations to to the committee on appropriations to readjust the charitable schedule to meet the very evident wishes of a large ma-jority of the House opposed to direct and specific appropriations for charities and reformatory institutions connected in any way with churches or religious bodies.

A Long Delay. The bill remained in committee for long time, being considerably more than two months before it was finally passed, after it had been reported the first time. It then went to the Senate, where, as is the rule with such matters, an effort was made to more closely conform the bill to the estimates of the District Commissioners, in order to make the appropriation meet the necessities of the local government as far as possible. As indicated by Chairman Cannon's figures, this was partially accomplished, and this liberal move so that the conferees on the bill, Senators Teller, Allison and Cockrell and Representatives Grout: Pitney and Dockery, were confronted with the difficult task of reconciling the difference of nearly \$2,000-000 in the totals of the bill as passed by the House and by the Senate.

The bill lost some of its most important features in conference. One of these was the provision for the completion of the aqueduct tunnel. That item was stricken out in conference after one of the most stubborn and prolonged fights ever waged in a conference committee. The story of that conference will doubt-less never be fully told, but The Star is able today to give an outline of the gen-eral manner in which it was conducted as throwing light upon the extreme difficulties that confronted the Senate con-ferees, whose liberal intentions toward ferees, whose liberal intentions the District were practically thwarted by

The Act of 1878.

This conference above all others empha sized the fact that the members of the House have fallen into the habit of regarding the District under the operations of the organic act of 1878 as being an annual applicant for alms from the national treasury. The fifty per cent clause is occasionally autagonized by members of the House, but, fortunately, there is a nor-mal majority always to hand to defeat any movement toward a repeal of that pro-vision of law. On the Senate side it is different. There the act of 1878 is looked upon as an equitable arrangement neces-sary and economical. It was really founded upon a report made in 1874 by Mr. Al-lison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, then serving his second year in the Senate, and to this day Mr. Allison looks upon it as entitled to the most pro ignore it or to give it a practical repeal in

any instance.

It is thought that perhaps one of the causes leading to the difference in the attitudes of the members of the House and of the Senate toward the District is the greater frequency of the changes in the House among those who have direct dealings with the local appropriations, thus giving rise to a constant shifting of individual opinions, whereas in the Senate the greater fixity of personnel tends to the other direc An Attitude of Antagonism.

Whatever the cause may be the fact is that the House conferees this year went to the Senate on the assumption that the Bill had been extravagantly padded, and that many of the items added by the upper house were wholly unnecessary. The conference opened with the declaration that under no circumstances would the House agree to the amendment of the Sen-ate, numbered 105, providing for the completion of the aqueduct tunnel and ap-propriating \$265,546,38 out of the surplus general revenues of the District, in addi-tion to an equal amount being the balance remaining unexpended from a former ap-propriation act. This ultimatum was adhered to at every stage of the conference. The House conferences gave as their reason for objecting to the amendment that they had not officially investigated the project. This was met, with a statement that the amendment was based upon a report made by the Secretary of War and the chief of engineers, accompanied by the findings of an expert board of engineers especially or dered by Congress at the last session to make a survey. This document had been presented to both houses, but had not been taken up by the House of Representatives, although it was filed early in the session. The Senate conferees urged that the Senate had carefully investigated the project

contained in the amendment represented an absolute necessity and involved no danger of failure or of additional scandal. Gen, Casey Cited.

through the District and appropriations

committees, and that the appropriation

The House conferees then brought forward the assertion that the project of the aqueduct tunnel had never been approved by Gen. Casey, the late chief of engineers of the army, but that that eminent officer, who had unfortunately passed beyond the jurisdiction of the committee, had pre-ferred a gravity conduit hear the sur-face. In addition to this they deciared that in their opinion there was no immediate necessity for additional water sup-ply, notwithstanding the fact that the Commissioners had represented a water famine as among the possibilities of the near future. The War Department had

there was no lack of positive testimony to show that in some parts of the District in the high ground the present supply is decidedly inadequate and at times dangerously insufficient. When the House conferees assumed this attitude a proposition was made that the engineer department of the District government should be called upon for information, and anticipating such a call, Capt. Burr, Maj. Powell's assistant at the District building, went to the Capi-at the District building, went to the Capi-tol, but the House conferers refused to hear him, stating that nothing could change hear nim, stating that the aqueduct tun-their decision, but that the aqueduct tun-nel amendment must go from the bill. At the same time they had been resisting

practically every amendment made by the senate with an unusual amount of stubbornness, and item after item was stricken from the bill with little or no reason, ex-cept that the House did not propose to permit the appropriation. This opposition began with amendment No. 1 and continued to amendment 201, the last in the bill. Curlously enough the Senate was forced to recede from both the beginning and the

A Compromise Rejected. Notwithstanding the declaration of the House conferees in regard to the aqueduct tunnel, that amendment was retained until the last conference, it being the hope of the Senate managers that if the amendment could not be preserved in its entirety, some compromise might be reached whereby the completion of the tunnel should be authorcompletion of the tunnel should be authorized and a part of the money proposed appropriated to begin the work. When such a proposition was advanced, the House conferees rejected it promptly, saying that in the absence of an official inquiry on their part they would not consent even to an indirect authorization of the resumption of lirect authorization of the resumption of the work. They proposed as the only com-promise to which they would agree that the bill should be amended by the insertion the bill should be amended by the insertion of a substitute paragraph providing for a still further survey of the tunnel and the project for its completion, this being, in effect, a plan to go over the same ground that was covered by the expert board provided for in the last appropriation bill. The Senate conferes rejected this idea as a useless and a superfluous plan in view of the Senate conferers rejected this idea as a useless and a superfluous plan, in view of the exhaustive report already on file. They deciared that they would rather leave the question entirely open than to pass such a reproach upon the Secretary of War and the chief of engineers.

This, however, was the nearest approach the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to a secretary of the House conference was readed to the secretary of the

the House conferees ever made to an agree-ment. Toward the end of the conference they reminded the Senate conferees of their declaration at the beginning of the ses-sions, when they had pronounced against the aqueduct tunnel, and as there was absolutely no sign of weakening on their part, and as the experience with other items in the bill had not been encouraging, the Sen-ate conferees finally yielded, with the feel-ing, however, as The Star is now credibly informed, and as the remarks of Repre-sentative Grout in the House Wednesday clearly indicate, that the completion of th unnel and the consequent increase of the water supply will be authorized in the next District bill, and that the item for that pur-pose will be inserted in the bill by the House committee on appropriations. Cer-tainly, if this is done, the matter will not e resisted by the Senate or by the con

Other Disputes Easily Settled.

This controversy settled, the next matters to come prominently into dispute were the charities amendments and the items relating to electric light. The House complicate i the situation with regard to the latter by adopting a new provision that was almost direct legislation in behalf of a certain company. The Senate conferees could obtain from the Senate itself no distinct instructions in reference to this amendment, and the result was that a compromise was worked out whereby both the new and the old electric light companies were satisfied and the rights of the citizens were protected. This was one of the few satisfactory compromises reached in conference. A way had been opened to an agreement on the local charities question by action of the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill, so that by stipulating that the specific appropriations should not be made beyond the end of the next fiscal year and by broadening the powers of the joint commission proposed by the Senate an agreement was easily at-

TOWED BY A TANDEM OF WALES. by Its Mother.

Ionterey Cor. of the San Francisco Examiner. The town talks blubber, and is beginning to smell of it. Though it is nearly a week since Captain Pedro caught his twain of whales-cow and calf, he calls them-Monterey has not exhausted the subject. From Del Monte to Pacific Grove one hears of little else. Captain Pedro knows all about whales, for he has handled a harpoon for thirty-one years. And the resumption of operations at this point, where he has established himself in the saloon business as a side line, fills him with the conviction that

Monterey yet has a future before her. His recent exploit in capturing a pair with one line, he declares, was merely in the way of practice, and is only an indication of what he hopes to do when the whaling season pens in the fall. He had completed his preparations, he explains, and a school of hungry "hump-backs" happening into the bay in quest of

sardines, he took a tug at them. But it was not such an offhand matter by any manner of means, for, as a fact, the cow and her calf gave Pedro and his crew a mess of trouble, and they knew when it was all over that they had been "a-whaling." Last Monday a school of a dozen or more

whales came into the bay, blowing and spouting at different points. The sight made Pedro ambitious to give his green crew a chance to try their hands, and he ordered out one of the two boats with which the newly established whaling station is After considerable trouble the captain rounded up an infant whale-a sea calf.

The momentum of the boat was checked, there was an instant's pause, then a splash, and the harpoon struck home. Captain Pedro anticipated little resistance. The whale was too young to make much of a fight, and he feit sure of an easy victory. He failed, however, to figure on the cov which was lurking near her offspring. Like a flash she was off to the rescue, and before the skipper could prevent she entangled her flukes in the rope atta entangled her flukes in the rope attached to the harpoon. Straight for the open sea, at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, the pair of whales headed and the Date. at a speed of lifteen miles an nour, the pair of whales headed; and the Pacific, still tor-mented by the storm of the previous days, was rough and choppy, making the situa-tion as a whole a trying one for a crew of green whalers. One of them implored the captain to cut the rope, but old Pedro, without deigning to reply, watched from his vantage point in the bow of the boat for the inevitable slackening of the line that he

And it did, after the boat had been hauled

In a few days there will be three-score barrels or more of crude oil on the way to the refining works at San Francisco, and Monterey will have seen the last of Captain Pedro's first killing in this bay.

FIRST BICYCLE IN AMERICA. A Baltimorean Introduced It in This Country. From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazotte

It is a fact not generally known that the first man to introduce a bicycle in this country was Mr. Thomas W. Lawford, who came to this country in 1870 as British vice consul. Mr. Lawford died in Virginia last year, aged eighty-nine years. There are many people in Baltimore who remember Mr. Lawford. He induced a firm of wheel manufacturers at Coventry,

for the exposition, and he took charge o it during the centennial. At the close of the big show he took the exhibit to Baltimore and established there the first bicycle agency in this country. The presen safety wheel was not in use at that time The bicycles were of the old wagon-wheel

Mr. Lawford, netwithstanding his advanced years, rode a tricycle himself, and he was the first to run the machines in this country. His appearance on the street invariably created a sensation, and he was always followed by crowds of children, who greatly admired his performance. To older people Mr. Lawford was equally a revelation, and few who saw him then ever thought that the "silent steed" would become so popular and useful. Mr. Lawford was usually accompanied by the lawford was usually accompanied by near future. The War Department had also cited this as a powerful reason for the speedy increase of the supply, and made his appearance.

A Shoe Carnival For the Little Folks.

Tomorrow is the beginning of our ANNUAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

Parents who wish to fit out their children for the school closing exercises will find here a larger and handsomer variety of pretty Summer Shoes than are shown by any other 5 local houses put together-and here are some figures for these great Shoe values that we know will attract unusual attention:

50c.

For 75c. Values. Infants' Pretty Tan or Black Sandals.

Infants' Tan and Black Button. Child's 4 to 8 Spring-heel Button.

For \$1 Values.

Misses' and Child's Black, Tan or White Kid Sandals Children's Patent Leather Sandals. Child's 5 to 10½ Splendid-wearing Tan Laced and Button Boots. \$1.00

For \$1.25 and \$1.50 Values Ladies' Sizes Spring-heel Hand-sewed Dongola Sandals.

Boys' and Youths' Pat. Leather Ties. Misses' Handsome Patent Leather and Fine Chocolate Kid Sandals.

\$1.25 For \$1.50 and \$1.75 Values

For \$2 Values. Boys' and Youths' Hand-sewed Tun or Black Vici Kid Oxfords.

\$2.00

For \$2.50 Values. Boys' Tan Geruine Russia Calf Very Stylish Laced Shoes Misses' and Youths' Imported Patent Leather Boots.

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s Reliable Shoe Houses.

ČO 96069 88899 9908899 9808095

AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN GOLDENBERG'S,

Entire West End Wrapped in Darkness Last Night

Disorderly Conduct and Other Local Notes of Interest to All Classes of Citizens.

the early part of the evening, but went out about 10 o'clock, and remained so all aight. The cause is attributed to the breaking and grounding of the wires in the underground conduit which furnish the illumiating fluid for this part of the city.

bree, was arrested this morning by Police man Harry Lohman on a charge of disorderly conduct. The negro was working on a beer delivery wagon when arrested. He was one of a gang shooting crap last Sunday in an alley in Prospect avenue, be tween 37th and 38th streets, who succeeded in escaping at the time the police appeared at the game. Several more arrests are apt to follow.

Temperance Union.

The Young Women's Christian Temper ance Union of Georgetown will hold a social meeting Monday evening, June 15, a 8 o'clock at the Congress Street M. P. Church. Mrs. Margaret B. Platt and Mrs. Clayton Emig will be the speakers of the evening. To those who attend good music and an enjoyable evening is promised. Notes.

crossing Pennsylvania avenue, just west of 15th street, yesterday afternoon, was run over by a reckless driver, who was subse quently arrested. Mr. Welch was injured about the body and head, and his whee broken. He was carried home in a cab. The Junior Epworth League of the Dum parton Avenue M. E. Church will hold a tainment this evening, in the lecture hall of the church, commencing at 8 o'clock.
The Capital Traction Railway Company has been given permission by the Commis-sioners to construct and operate a tem-porary switch in front of the union depot

on M street.

The feast of the sacred heart, which occurs today in the calendar of the Catholic Church, was appropriately observed at Trinity Church. The biessed sacrament vena services will be read. Postmaster Wm. A. Hutchins has left on a trip to Norfolk, thence to Pittsburg and New York. He will remain away several

THE FIRST CARRIAGE IN MAINE. How a Minister Came to Buy It and Why He Sold It.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Rev. Francis Winter was a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard College, He came to Bath early in 1767, and, after preaching on probation for the Orthodox Church, was invited to settle, which invitation he accepted. He was ordained in the autumn of the same year. He came to Bath on horseback, in company with Lem-

in 1768, and it is through her that the Wir ters of today trace their ancestry back to the "Puritan malden of Plymouth." Three years after the marriage of the Rev. Francis Winter and Abigail Alden, they started to visit a sister of Mrs. Wintached to wooden springs.

His Infirmity.

"I think you're always wanting to rest when I ask you to do any little job about the house," wrathfully rejoined Nancy. "You'd be worth a good deal to a bicycle

"Why, my dear?" "Because you've got an everlasting tire on you!"

Misses' Best Black or Tan Vict Kid Sandals and Oxford Ties. Very Durable Dark Tan Boots for Girls and Boys of all sizes

Child's Cloth-top Pat. Leather Boots.

936 AND 332 SEVENTH STREET.

The entire West End was wrapped in Egyptian darkness last night through the failure of the electric lights to work properly. Though the gas lamps were lit on the side streets, M street and 32d street, the principal thoroughfares, were without illumination. The lights were lit all right in

Disorderly Conduct.

Thomas Williams, colored, aged twenty-

Mr. Rossie Welch of 3307 N street, while

The festival and lawn party given last evening at St. Gabriel's Church, near Great Fails, Md., proved to be a very successful

And it did, after the noat had been hauled for two miles and was abreast of the light-house on the point. As cautiously as an angler would handle a trout, the slack was taken in, and they were soon close upon the exhausted pair, when two shots from the bombgun placed the cow and calf out of misery. Mr. Winter married Miss Abigail Alden

> ter. living in Connecticut, and intended to ride all the way on horseback, but Mrs. Winter became so fatigued that Mr. Winter sold one of the horses for a carriage and harness. It was the first carriage that ever came into Maine, and was called a chaise. Traveling was so difficult that two negroes were employed to accompany them negroes were employed to accompany them with shovels and axes to clear the road. Several times the chalse had to be taken apart and lifted over fallen trees. The minister's parishioners thought that it was putting on too much style for their pastor to ride in a carriage, and in consequence Mr. Winter sold it. This was in 1771. It was a two-wheeled chaise, the body resting on leather thorough braces, which were at-

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Absalom," said Mrs. Rambo, "have you time to take this carpet out and-" "Don't sik me to de anything to that carpet, Nancy," responded Mr. Rambo. "I want to rest."

Whereat Mr. Rambo exploded in a loud

Ladies' Spring-heel Finest

926-928 7th-706 K St. What a busy day the morrow will be if the weather is propitious. We've done our best to make it profitable shopping.

We've gone right through the sec-

ond floor, where the suits are and the skirts and silk waists and shirt waists and parasols, and we've picked out specially good ones and marked them at specially low prices. If you're a judge of values-know the prices around town for similar

qualities, you'll say at once that ours

are priced very low-and much

lower than others. Shirt Waists.

At 44c. each Laundered Percale worth 75c.—with large steeves, high collars and in elegant patterns. At 59c. each Laundered Percele dark and light patterns—high collars, yoke back, largest sleeves and worth \$1 each.

At 95c. each Fine Laundered Perand Linen Waists, with attachable or detech-able collars some plain collars and cut's largest sleeves high collar and worth \$1.50

Wrapper Bargains.

All of those Percale and Best Print Wrap-pers, which have been selling at 75c, and \$1, will go at 49c. each.
They are lined down to waist, and the skirts

Persian Striped Lawn and Polka Dot Black and Navy Satine Wrappers well made and very stylish, and worth \$1.50. For 98c, each,

Skirts and Suits. Brocaded Mohair Skirts, very wide, stiff-fened and velvet bound. Reduced from \$4 to \$2.49 each.

> \$3.25 each. Fine Mohair Sicilian Skirts, extra wide. Re-duced from \$6.50 to \$4.95 each.

> Black Serge Skirts, six yards wide, and stif-fened. Reduced from \$4.75 to

White Duck Skirts, fine quality. Reduced \$1.25 each. Black Serge Suits—all satin lined blazer breket, and wide stiffened skirt, Reduced from \$8 to

\$4.98 each.

Your choice of our All-wool Mixed Black or Navy Serge or Covert Cloth Suits, very wide skirts and exceedingly stylish jackets—all slik lined—which have been selling at \$10 and \$11, for \$6.85 each.

Black and White Shepherd Check Duck Sults; also Navy and Linen Color Duck Skirts, 9 gores wide. Reduced from \$1.59 to 98c. each. Tan Mixed and Duck Navy Striped Lines Blazer Sults-worth \$3. Only

Linen Crash Blazer Suits, trinsmed with blue and black braid, large sailor collar, Worth \$5. Only \$3.98 each.

\$1.98 each.

Parasol Bargains.

White China Silk Parasols, enameled stick and silk tassel. Worth \$1.50. Here at Changeride Silk Taffeta Parasols, in a variety of handles—bread-u and natural wood; also White China Silk Parasols, with double ruffle. Worth \$3. Only

\$1.98 each.

Silk Waists. Fine Black Figured Taffeta Silk Walsta, with colored stripes and large bishop neeves, very stylishly made, and recently sold for \$6. For

\$3.98 each.

Men's Goods.

165 dozen Men's Fine Linen Collars from a manufacturer who had but a quarter and a half a dozen of a kind—the usuai 15c. collar for 5c. each. Men's Teck and Four-in-hand Silk Scarfs-be usual 25c sort-for

21c. each. Our best 50c. Unlaundered Linen Boson Shirts tomorrow at 39c. each,

Men's Neglige Shirts, with attached col-lars and coffs—the men's stores' regular 75c, sort—for . 50c. each.

GOLDENBERG'S, 926-928 7th-706 K St. The town of Topac, state of Jalisco, Mex-

ico, was recently visited by a waterspout that detached from the sides of the mountain masses of rock and earth. Thirty per-